

ABSTRACT

Background of the study:

In spite of considerable advances in recent times, tuberculosis, particularly of the abdomen is the major health problem in India. Several researchers have found that the incidence as well as the clinical course of tuberculosis in general, needs a fresh look on abdominal tuberculosis. The disease is a diagnostic enigma and the management is still controversial. Surgical treatments, both radical and conservative, are being advocated. Approximately one fifth of patients require surgical intervention. Abdominal tuberculosis (ATB) is the most important cause of morbidity.

Materials and methods:

The study was done in Govt. Rajaji Hospital and Madurai Medical College from September 2013 to September 2014. 50 cases have been studied. 49 cases underwent definitive surgeries. Follow up period ranges from 1 month to 22 months.

Results:

The age range of the patients was 16 to 60 years and most commonly involved age group was 20-40 years with Male to female ratio of 1.5: 1. Most of the patients belonged to low socio-economic group. 12% of the patients had a positive history of contact. 60% of the patients presented with intestinal obstruction. The most commonly involved site was the ileocaecal region (44%). Most common surgical procedure done was Limited (segmental) resection (46%). All cases were discharged on 6 months ATT.

Conclusion:

In the present series the approach to surgery was conservative. Limited resection was preferred over Right hemicolectomy. Most of the cases had uneventful post operative period and showed good response to ATT during the follow up.

Key Words:

The key words are ABDOMINAL TUBERCULOSIS; SURGERY; LIMITED RESECTION; RIGHT HEMICOLECTOMY; STRICTUROPLASTY.